

# THE AMERICAN

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Massachusetts Senators have decided not to allow the nomination of Colonel WORTHINGTON to pass the Senate without a vigorous opposition to its confirmation. They do not base their opposition on the figment of "Senatorial courtesy," but on the fact that the gentleman nominated for the Boston Collectorship is notoriously a man who may be expected to abuse his official position by forcing every man under his orders to become a political "worker," to the neglect of the public service and to the injury of the other citizens of the State. There is not a man on the floor of the Senate who does not know that the effect of the confirmation of this nomination will be to make the Boston custom-house "a power in politics," first for the Stalwarts against the majority of the Republican voters of the State, and then for the regular Republican candidates for office, good or bad, against all others. If the Democrats are not bound hand and foot by their relations to the White House, they have the chance at once to defeat a bad nomination and to prevent an injury to their own party. The votes of Mr. HOAR and Mr. DAWES will be seconded by those of other Independent Republicans, such as Mr. MITCHELL of Pennsylvania; and, without a serious defection of Democrats to the support of the Administration, this nomination cannot be confirmed.

MR. ARTHUR has sent in a batch of nominations for the diplomatic service, the names being those with which we became so familiar during the golden days of the GRANT régime. FISH, TAFT, BADEAU and FRANCIS; how familiar the dear old names are! Mr. FISH goes to Brussels, to supersede a better man. Mr. TAFT has the same errand to Vienna. Mr. FRANCIS goes to Portugal, and is worthy of a better place. Mr. BADEAU supersedes Mr. HALL as consul-general at Havana, where he will live under the eye of a public less fastidious than that which watched his doings in London. Mr. WICKERSHAM, our former efficient and ambitious superintendent of Pennsylvania schools, goes to Copenhagen, where he will see a better school-system than any in Pennsylvania. Mr. DAYTON of New Jersey is to be our Minister to Holland. All these nominations confirm the general impression as to the character and tendency of Mr. ARTHUR's policy. The gentlemen selected are either emphatically Stalwart or they are colorless and submissive Republicans, who never have quarrelled with "what the party chooses."

THE President's view of the Constitutional powers of Congress, as to dealing with the lower Mississippi, is challenged by both a Northern Republican and a Southern Democratic Senator,—Mr. HARRISON and Mr. MORGAN. Objections of this kind have lost much of their force with the American people, as during the war they learned to think anything Constitutional which was good sense. No document drawn up a century ago could anticipate the emergencies of national life as fast as these would arise. So Mr. JEFFERSON found, less than a score of years after it was framed, when he had the offer of Louisiana and took it without Constitutional authority. The proposal to legalize his act was rejected, on the ground that nobody found any fault with it. The same rule should apply to the case of the Mississippi. There should be no two minds about it. This thing cannot be done by the States, and it must be done. If the Constitution say nothing about draining flooded lands, it does authorize the regulation of commerce between the States. And the national Government, in making the grand river a highway for that commerce, can give the States the security they need against inundations.

THE reports of the majority and the minority of the special committee to which was referred the matter of expenses connected with Mr.

GARFIELD's death and burial, have caused a discussion in which we should take no part, except to protest against some misrepresentations of the facts. The doctors in attendance on Mr. GARFIELD seem to have sent in no bills, for reasons which probably would have moved any person of sensitive feelings to take the same course. They were perfectly well aware that the nature and the value of their services would not be appreciated at their full worth by a large part of the public. They declined to take any responsibility for the discussions which were sure to follow any proposal to compensate them, and to leave the whole matter with the official representatives of the people. Whatever Congress may decide to do, they accept without any criticism. If the proposed appropriation be too great, they are not responsible. If it should be reduced, they make no complaint. As a matter of fact, it is anything but excessive in its amount, when the anxiety, the responsibility of the situation, the inconvenience of attendance, and the high position of the physicians, is considered. Dr. AGNEW, for instance, is not paid for the few hours he spent by the President's bedside, but for the long years of hard, scientific work which enabled him to know by instinct the dimensions and position of every muscle and every organ in the particular human frame then before him. That Democrats have taken the lead in opposing this appropriation, hardly can be for any personal reason. They surely are aware that at least one of the physicians in attendance is a Democrat of the purest water.

THE reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands was denounced very vigorously by many Protectionists when it was negotiated, but was accepted by our Free Trade friends very generally, as a possible first step to reciprocity with Canada. It is a fair specimen of the way in which the negotiation of such treaties complicates political with commercial considerations. Nobody cared very much for the trade with Hawaii. But some people were anxious to bind the country as closely as possible to America. The native population is dying out with strange rapidity. Some day, the islands will fall in as an inheritance to some foreign power. Naturally, it will be the power which cultivates the closest commercial relations with their people, and thus secures the largest number of business representatives on Hawaiian soil. With this in view, we sacrificed the duty on sugar in exchange for concessions as to our American products. As a consequence, the import of their sugar to the Pacific Coast has risen rapidly, reaching seventy-six million dollars a year. It might be supposed that the Pacific Coast people like this; but they do not. The sugar importers, instead of giving them sugar cheaper through the remission of duties, pocket the duty and charge a rate as high as it costs to bring sugar by rail from the Atlantic Coast. Once more the Protectionists are justified in the assertion that the amount of domestic competition fixes the price at which imported commodities are furnished. But the Californians are not pleased, and purely in retaliation they ask that the treaty be denounced and the duty on sugar restored. Our Free Trade papers generally support the demand. It is a simple question of business. Is the loss of two and a half million dollars a year in these duties compensated by the possession of a first mortgage on the Sandwich Islands?

THERE is a bill before Congress, over which the two houses have disagreed, which repeals all discriminatory duties. The House made it apply to the old duties on the produce of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, when not brought in American vessels. The Senate extended it to all duties of this class. We hope that the bill will not pass. The principle of discriminatory duties should be extended, rather than abolished, if we are ever to have a great merchant marine and do our own carrying. England built up hers by forbidding the ships of any

country to bring her other goods than the products of that country. That law she kept in force for two centuries. When it was enacted, under CROMWELL, the Dutch had very much the same relation to her commerce that England now has to ours. They carried to England even the produce of her own colonies. When it was repealed, in 1850, she was the first mercantile power in the world, and needed only a few steamship subsidies to keep her there. It would be well to take a leaf out of the English book, and confine foreign vessels to the productions of their own countries, instead of making our ports the resort of every idle ship that is looking for a cargo. Certainly, the repeal of a law to favor American shipping, passed by the Democratic party in the old times of its power, is rather an anomalous proceeding on the part of a Republican Congress which proposes to subsidize American steamships.

A SUB-COMMITTEE reports in favor of discontinuing the coinage of silver, and a report to that effect is expected to come before the House at no distant date. We do not suppose it will pass this Congress, and this we regret. We believe decidedly in the remonetization of silver; but we also believe that our limited coinage of the metal is only lifting from the European silver market the pressure which, sooner or later, will compel remonetization. That Europe will take no action until the necessity becomes more urgent, is evident from the failure of the international monetary conference to reassemble at the date fixed for the renewal of its sessions. In the paper which France and America have published jointly to explain this failure, it is said that the progress made in bringing other countries to see the propriety of the double standard has not been such as to warrant the immediate renewal of the negotiations in conference. Italy now blames France and America for the failure, saying that their proposal for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by all the nations represented was too radical, and that an agreement for a limited coinage all around would have served the purpose equally well and might have been accepted. If so, why did none of these reluctant nations propose this as a substitute? Why was it that the only half-way offer was that of the Bank of England to maintain one-fourth of its reserve in silver? At any rate, America has done for the world exactly what the Italians say we should have proposed to the world; and she has found no imitators.

THAT England and Germany will be forced to abandon their attitude of resistance to the double standard, we fully believe, and also that the pressure which will force this will come from America. Our exports of gold have come to an end, and their net amount was only a paltry ten million, two hundred thousand dollars. Our stock of cotton and breadstuffs is low, and the supply on hand in Europe is much below the average. Before the middle of summer, we will be selling both at high prices and turning the tide of gold Westward again. A good crop of wheat and cotton will enable us to keep up this gold-draining process for the round year, unless some disastrous change in our tariff should enable Europe to flood us with her manufactures. The ball is at our feet, if we have the good sense to recognize our advantage. But the coinage of silver on Government account, and for the benefit of the mono-metallist nations of Europe, should cease.

MR. HURLBUT of *The World* and MR. BLAINE have each been doing their share to deprive Mr. SHIPHERD of any credibility he possessed. Even those newspapers which first trumpeted the great disclosures which were to be expected from this man, are now sick of him and his "evidence." Mr. BLAINE admits that he pressed on the attention of Chili another claim to the guano-beds, and asked that it be laid before some competent Peruvian tribunal and recognized in the terms of the treaty of peace, if it were found to be valid. But he shows that in this he was following a precedent set by Mr. FISH and sanctioned by a vote of the House of Representatives. It certainly would have been better if no branch of our Government ever had given even the appearance of a sanction to these preposterous claims; but, the more Mr. BLAINE's course is looked into, the less reason is found for charging him with any unrighteous collusion in the matter.

It is expected that the vote on the tariff commission bill will be taken at once, and the measure then will go to the Senate for concurrence

in the omission of all reference to the internal revenue. The debate has taken less of the House's time recently, but has been characterized by some displays which were wanting to the earlier part of the debate. Taking up a suggestion offered by Mr. PAGE of California, that Bibles be admitted free of duty, Mr. MCKENZIE of Kentucky made a coarse, almost blasphemous, speech, in which the House seems to have found much gratification. This humbug about free Bibles is a staple piece of buncombe, out of which Mr. GREELEY took the wind long ago. The publishing-house chiefly benefited by the duty is the American Bible Society, which repeatedly has placed a Bible in every family in America which had none, and the Society is about to renew its canvass of the country to find such families. If Mr. PAGE or—which is most likely,—Mr. MCKENZIE have none, the Society will be glad to furnish it, or to sell it at a price as low as any European firm or society.

In 1876, the House of Representatives tried to make some political capital for the Democratic party by investigating the affairs of the real estate "ring" in the District of Columbia. That "ring" was involved with one of the partners of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., who had failed while owing the United States some money. The claim of the Government, like every other, was before the court in bankruptcy, and nothing that Congress could do would improve it in the least. But an investigating committee was authorized to send for persons and papers, and, when one witness, Mr. HALLET KILBOURNE, refused to testify, he was committed to jail for several months, under the warrant of Mr. THOMPSON, the Sergeant-at-Arms. Such arrests and imprisonments have no Constitutional warrant. In England, they have been challenged as an infraction of the liberty of the subject. In America, they are ordered with a very bad grace by a Democratic House. The Democrats are very strong in urging economy. This arrest will cost the Government one hundred thousand dollars, a Washington jury having adjudged that amount of damages to Mr. KILBOURNE in his suit against Mr. THOMPSON for false imprisonment.

A FORESTRY convention has been meeting in Cincinnati. With every year, the need, not only for discussion, but for vigorous Governmental action, in this matter, is increasing. We have exhausted many of the most important varieties of our timber. The country, as a whole, never was supplied abundantly with forests. Great and fertile areas are nearly as bare as the palm of a man's hand. Our vast system of railroads is consuming the timber of whole forests with every year, and no one is doing anything to replace it. Planting trees for timber does not pay. They seldom are fit for use by the man who planted them. A white pine reaches a respectable girth and height in thirty years, but needs from thirty to fifty more to bring it to maturity. So nobody wants to plant for posterity, as in America it never is certain where a man's posterity may be in the course of that period. The only man who is sure of being here is "Uncle Sam;" and he is a very bad house-keeper, if he will do nothing to see that this waste is replaced.

SENATOR MITCHELL of Pennsylvania shows increased disposition to take that prominent part in the Republican councils of his State to which his official position assigns him. He earns by this the approval of those members of his own party who value its principles, and incurs, at the same time, the opposition of Stalwart organs who find his activity and earnestness likely to interfere with the programme of making the "machine" system more rigorous and more mechanical than ever. Mr. MITCHELL's position is one of responsibility. He remembers that he was made Senator by the union of both elements of the party, and he, therefore, esteems it his duty to consider the whole party in his action. But Mr. CAMERON makes this not only difficult, but substantially impossible. With a view, now, to the choice of such a Legislature in 1884 as will be certain to return him to the Senate, Mr. CAMERON is applying every means and method of pressure to the party to make it more completely his own instrument, and to beat down every element of independence and opposition. In this work he has apparently the cordial co-operation of Mr. ARTHUR. No Senator, it is now said at Washington, has so entirely the favor of the President, and none has his requests so fully complied with. Mr. CAMERON has gone on steadily, for the last six months, removing capable and satisfactory



United States officers without cause, and putting in others, always devoted to himself, but not always either fit or worthy. He is bent upon making his faction become completely and entirely "the party," and upon destroying the other element which united in the election of Mr. MITCHELL,—and without whose firmness and courage he would not have been made Senator at all.

UNDER these circumstances, it comes to pass that Mr. MITCHELL is forced to protect, as far as he finds possible, the men and the principles that are represented under the Independent flag. He cannot, in decency, see one side of the party—the greater part, by far, when the "rank and file" voters are considered,—despoiled by his colleague, without a firm protest and without active resistance. Such Federal appointments as those of JACKSON in place of SULLIVAN, of KAUFFMAN in place of WILEY, and of RUTAN for the United States Marshal's office, mean but one thing, and that the use of the public offices for the aggrandizement of Stalwartism and for the crushing out of all that does not take that name. Not only are these places to be used as "spoils," but they are made the means of new and further political corruption. They go to reward factionists for work in the past and to put into their hands the power of doing still further injury to all that is of value in Republicanism. That Senator MITCHELL comes to the front to denounce and resist this, is a matter of course. He could not do otherwise, unless he meant to make himself a partner in the proceeding. His stand against making a still greater and more offensive "machine" in Pennsylvania, is not only that of a good Republican, but of a good citizen, also. We hope to see him maintain it with the fullest measure of his abilities and to the last resort. He has the opportunity, now, of having his name and reputation occupy in future a higher place than has been for a long time assigned to a Senator of Pennsylvania, and it will be surprising if he does not make his six years of service so honorable to himself, by fidelity to freedom and justice, that he will be remembered in future as one who worthily and manfully fulfilled the trust the people had confided to him.

THE "Grits" in Canada are on a new tack. For four years, they have been charging their Conservative rivals with unfriendliness to the British connection, and with cherishing ambitions towards independence. The evidence of this they found in the adoption of a protective tariff. But now Sir JOHN MACDONALD cannot go fast and far enough for Mr. BLAKE, the Liberal leader. Sir ALEXANDER GALT has gone to France, under the auspices of the British Foreign Office, to negotiate a treaty of commerce between France and Canada, in spite of the wry faces the English newspapers make over the transaction. Mr. BLAKE thinks he ought to have gone without any such British introduction, and moved a resolution to the effect that Canada should enjoy the amount of independence involved in the possession of this initiative. Of course, Sir JOHN was shocked, and asked what the "Grits" meant by proposals which might loosen the silken rein; but the Parliament was not frightened. One member even expressed the hope that before he died he might emerge from the tadpole stage and find himself a member of a nation. The resolution was voted down; but it will do its work, and perhaps it will weaken the hold of the Tories upon the constituencies in the impending elections. Last time, it was the Tories only who made their appeal to this sentiment of nationality.

THE Canadian House has voted an address to the Queen that in their judgment Ireland should be given the degree of self-government accorded to Canada, and that the "suspects" should be released. There was no opposition, as both Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Mr. BLAKE supported the resolution. Canada is exceptionally well situated for the expression of an opinion. She is not a foreign country, and her address, therefore, cannot be dismissed as an impertinence. At the same time, she is far enough away to see England's policy with disinterested eyes. She, herself, has a considerable Irish population, and has found that in a new set of circumstances the Irishman is neither thriftless nor turbulent. And, just at present, unfortunately, the best known of Canadians is in England, and criticises the English policy towards Ireland as lacking in vigor and tending to the separation of the two kingdoms.

NOT so much the pressure of opinion as the pressure of circumstances, is forcing the English Administration to a change of policy towards Ireland. Coercion, as administered by Mr. FORSTER, has failed utterly. It has robbed the Land Law of any efficiency it might have had for the pacification of the three southern provinces. So coercion is to be abandoned. The powers of the county magistracy are to be increased, and the means of suppressing violence used to the utmost, but on lines more in harmony with the Constitution. The Land Law is to be amended by making some provision for the benefit of tenants in arrears, and the Tory plan of strengthening "the purchase clauses," so as to facilitate the creation of a peasant proprietary, is to be accepted, and their help enlisted in solving "the insoluble Irish problem," as the *Spectator* calls it. For England, the Irish problem is insoluble. None of these things touch the roots of evil. The first is the hatred which a nation always bears towards another which stands in the way to independence. The second is the misery which no land law will reach,—the misery of hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who have no land, no employment, no prospects, and never will have any, so long as Ireland remains a merely agricultural country.

What Mr. FORSTER's ideas as to strengthening the hands of the county magistracy are, may be judged by his half-defence of the atrocious circular addressed by a police inspector to Mr. CLIFFORD LLOYD's body-guard. This man is one of the worst of all the tools England is using to keep down the Irish people. By repeated outrages from the bench upon persons brought before him for intimidation, and by his zeal in enforcing evictions, he has made himself simply the best hated man in the three kingdoms. This renders him so valuable to the authorities that especial care must be taken in his behalf. The circular actually orders the police in his escort to shoot anyone whom they suspect of ill intentions towards him, and promises them immunity, if it should prove that they killed an innocent person. And for this infamy Mr. FORSTER made excuses, amid the applause of a British Parliament, and then admitted that it should not have been issued!

THE madman who fired on the Queen has been acquitted, on the plea of insanity; but English law sentences a person thus acquitted to imprisonment for life in an insane asylum. Several of the Queen's earlier assailants have died in this confinement, and Mr. MACLEAN follows them thither out of the sight of mankind. The law is just and wise.

MR. GLADSTONE's budget is by no means so cheerful as many of its predecessors. What might have been a handsome surplus towards the payment of the debt or the relief of local taxation, is devoured by the expenses of the Afghan war; and the Premier is obliged to postpone his plan of relieving the burden of local, direct taxation out of the Treasury. Mr. GLADSTONE envies the American Treasury its grand annual surplus. If he were our minister of finance, he would not be racking his brain to get rid of it. He would show us how it could be employed in great public works for national benefit, and how it could be distributed among the States for the relief of a burden of direct taxation far heavier than that which has excited his compassion, as borne by the English counties.

COUNT ANDRASSY's protest against the rapid absorption of Bosnia and the Herzegovina into the Austrian Empire has made a great sensation in Eastern Europe, because it is thought to represent the feeling of the Hungarian half of the dual empire. But exactly what Hungary means by opposition, is not clear. Certainly, not any consideration for the feelings of the Southern Slavs or their Muscovite protectors. It was ANDRASSY who accepted the stewardship of these two provinces for the HAPSBURGS. Perhaps it is to avoid giving Russia an excuse for any interference in the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula. Perhaps it is due to the feeling that the dual empire already has more Slavs than it knows how to manage.

THE lower house of the Spanish *Cortes* has voted approval of the treaty of commerce with France. This action is due entirely to the *phylloxera*. That pest having destroyed the French vines, there is a great demand for grape-juice to supply the market France has for her wines. The Spanish wine-growers, instead of taking the bolder course of

competing for the wine-markets of the world, think to grow rich by furnishing France with the materials for making her highly doctored and artificial beverages. They thus hope to get ahead of Italy, Greece and California. If they think they will enrich Spain by such a traffic, they should study the effects of the EDEN Treaty between England and Portugal, by which the Portuguese grandees sold out their manufactures to the English in concession for a reduction of the duties on port wine. It is true that the suffering consequent upon the new treaty will fall chiefly upon the province of Catalonia. But are the Catalans to blame, if they alone, of Spanish provinces, have got rid of feudal arrangements to the extent which makes manufacturing possible, and if they alone have the enterprise to undertake industries which the tariff has made possible to every province of Spain?

#### THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

THE history of English political economy during the past fifty years has been a history of reluctant concessions to criticism under the pressure of necessity. It was the pressure of the land question that forced English economists to give up their prejudices against peasant proprietorship and their attempts to show that absenteeism was no injury to the country at large. It was the pressure of the trade-unions which forced them to abandon their wage-fund theory and other explanations of the righteousness and necessity of low wages. It was the pressure of Irish questions that obliged them to abandon the sacredness of free contract, and to authorize a judge to settle questions which they else would have left to the competition of the open market. It was the pressure of philanthropic agitation, led by Lord SHAFTESBURY, which put on the statute-books the great series of statutes for the legal regulation of the relations of capital and labor, forbidding either to do as it will with its own. Almost every great agitation which has shaken England for half a century has left its mark on the system of doctrine elaborated by TORRENS, RICARDO, McCULLOCH and MILL, discrediting statements which once were treated as axioms and forcing economists to abandon ground which they thought inexpugnable.

The Fair Trade agitation, if it produce no other effect in England, will at least have forced the economists to reconsider their views as to the balance of trade. Formerly, the subject was treated by English economists with lofty scorn. It was taken for granted that no country could be put at a disadvantage by exporting less than it imported. It was said that, at worst, it was merely sending abroad the less useful commodity, money, to receive in exchange more useful commodities which minister directly to human wants. Those who objected to the view that money is the least useful of commodities, were asked if they could eat, or wear, or sleep on money; and, failing to reply in the affirmative, were supposed to be set down severely. Then, for their comfort, there were offered various secondary considerations. It was said that the export of money could not last and would soon correct itself. If the supply of money run low, prices must fall and people will come to that country to buy, not to sell. On the other hand, prices will rise in the country which has been importing gold, and people will go thither to sell, but not to buy. In this beautiful, mechanical way, it was alleged, "all things find their level."

While the theorists reasoned in this way, the practical men continued to recognize the importance of a favorable balance of trade. In 1844, they legislated to force the Bank of England to prevent the export of gold by raising the rate of discount whenever the bullion reserves fall below a certain point. In all their money articles and the like, they went upon the theory that this was of primary importance. When, therefore, the Fair Traders appealed to the figures of English exports and imports as proving that the country was losing ground, and was living upon its principal rather than its income, they had a considerable body of practical opinion on their side. They appealed to convictions which, although dis-

credited by the economists, were accepted by the English business world as sound common-sense. And by degrees they forced their antagonists to look more closely into the matter than they had done heretofore.

The last and the most important of the contributions to this discussion is a paper by Mr. GIFFEN, on "Import and Export Statistics," which has just appeared in London. Mr. GIFFEN begins by a survey of the whole field of international commerce, showing that the reported imports of *all* countries exceed the exports by about one hundred and sixty-two million pounds sterling. That is to say, the very same goods, when valued as imports, are supposed to be worth more than eight hundred million dollars more than they are when classed as exports. Obviously, this difference represents the cost of transportation, and must be taken into account in any balance of accounts in foreign trade. If, for instance, England, in her own ships, export to China cotton goods valued at sixty million dollars when they leave London, but which are worth seventy millions when they reach Canton, and if tea worth seventy millions be exported from Canton in payment, by the same ships, and this be worth eighty millions when it reaches London, then there will be the appearance, but not the reality, of an unfavorable balance of trade with China. The twenty millions so scheduled will have been earned by the English ships, who take their pay in this shape. But, if the cotton has been taken from London to Canton in Norwegian ships, and the tea brought back in the same way, the case would be altogether different. In that case, the apparently unfavorable balance is a real one, and, other things being equal, involves a drain of money from England. A country which does not carry its own exports and imports ought to be able to show an equality between exports and imports at the place of arrival. If it do not, it is probably falling behind.

There is another important element of the problem to which Mr. GIFFEN asks attention. It is that there are creditor and debtor nations. England, for instance, has large investments in the public, municipal and corporate bonds of other countries. She takes the payment of her interest, when she gets it, in commodities, rather than in money. Many of her debtors must pay in kind, having no other means of payment. India, for instance, pays the interest on her bonds by the sale of exchange on Calcutta, and this is used to bring Indian goods to England. Of course, to the extent of the annual receipts from this source, England can afford an excess of imports over exports. To this amount we may add the whole charge for carrying her own goods abroad and other goods home, and the whole profit she has in carrying between other countries. The excess of her imports over her exports may reach the total of these three amounts without obliging her to send out a dollar to pay balances or being made apprehensive that the course of trade is draining her resources.

So much for the English side; now look at the American. On every point Mr. GIFFEN specifies, the situation of the two countries is contrasted. We do not carry our own exports and imports, except to a trifling amount. We are a country indebted to others, and have to pay the interest in commodities. As Mr. GIFFEN shows, we need to watch the balance of trade with the utmost care. In view of the fact that we pay others for carrying for us, the exports should at least equal the imports. In view of our annual payments of interest, they should exceed the imports by at least the amount of those payments. Only one circumstance is in our favor. We are a country which produces great quantities of the precious metals. A slight drain on our gold supply, therefore, is not so much felt as if we had no native supply. But, after all, our gold costs as much human effort as does any other commodity, and we need, for the development and organization of our industries, not only all we have got, but all that we are likely to get.

Some one has called attention to the unnoticed and unreported



imports of money by immigrants to America. We think the amount of these has been much exaggerated, and that important circumstances have been overlooked. We doubt if these people have more than the average American share of money. If they have no more, they add practically nothing to our money supply, since they add to the population which needs and uses money as much as they add to our monetary resources. And to balance them is the great crowd of Americans who flock to Europe every year, each taking much more than the average American share of gold.

As even English economists are beginning to admit, we cannot afford any policy which will tend to drain us of gold. For the first time in a long series of years, we have reached the point at which we may expect to retain and increase our stock. No country ever reached that point by any policy except that of protection to native industry. No country ever abandoned that policy unless it had reached the very foremost rank in industrial development, without experiencing at once a disastrous drain of the precious metals. It was this drain which forced Russia and other European countries to abandon the Free Trade policy, which England, a few years before, had induced them to adopt informally at the Congress of Vienna. It was this which forced Portugal down from her position as one of the most enterprising and prosperous countries in Europe to the place she long held as the poorest and most hopeless of Christian nations. It is this that ruined Japan, destroying her coinage and forcing on her people a paper currency worth little more than half its nominal value. This is the fool's road. Will America walk in it?

#### PENNSYLVANIA'S IMMEDIATE POLITICAL ISSUE.

UPON one point there is complete agreement amongst the great majority of real Republicans. Differences of opinion exist amongst them as to many of the measures of public policy which might be involved in the formation of a new party; but as to the vital importance of breaking down the system of "boss" rule there is no difference whatever. In any readjustment of the existing party's constitution, or in any organization of a new party to replace it, they will demand distinct and emphatic treatment of this one subject, and their demand will not be weakened by any discord of views as to the manner in which the evil shall be dealt with.

In Pennsylvania, as it happens, this is the immediate issue. It presents itself at the threshold of all political reform. It is the first subject encountered when the State's public affairs are to be considered. Other States find themselves differently situated,—and mostly for the better; but Pennsylvania's condition is that in which nothing of value in the reformation of politics is possible until the system of the "machine," which now encompasses all, shall be destroyed.

This, therefore, favors the work of those intelligent and earnest citizens who have put their hand to the plow of State reform, and who mean to make a broad furrow this year through the Commonwealth, in the faith that an abundant harvest will spring up hereafter. They find their immediate duty plainly outlined, and they are completely united as to the way in which they shall meet it. Unity upon many questions might be difficult; upon this one every good citizen has the same conviction. As to the propriety of restricting Chinese immigration, as to the proper organization of the civil service, as to the control of the power of corporations, as to prohibitory liquor legislation, as to questions of labor and capital, as to policy in South America and elsewhere,—upon these, if it were attempted now to formulate the resolves of a new party's platform, the differences of view would quickly come to the surface; but, while they did, there would be but one opinion and one voice upon a resolution to emancipate the party from the rule of "bosses" and to destroy the fabric of "boss"-ism.

The elections of 1882, involving no general national result, except that which will be made up by the aggregation of the Congressional results, will generally run into local grooves. This is natural and inevitable. It comes from and proves the existence of slack-water in the movement of the great party tides. There is no question so affecting all parts of the country, and so profoundly moving all classes of people, that party lines are instinctively drawn by its rule; but, on the contrary, there is so complete an absence of such an issue that local questions absorb attention in each State. In Ohio, Kansas and Iowa, the regulation of the liquor traffic is the subject of controversy; in Tennessee and Virginia, the public debt is still chiefly considered; and in other States there are, or will be, a variety of issues of local application.

The absence, therefore, of any absorbing general question, and the inclination of other States to attend to issues particularly affecting themselves, make it both appropriate and easy for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to give their attention to that question which most concerns their own affairs. The national situation does not demand their services. They are left by it at liberty to work out such reform within their own borders as is essential there. It will be found, indeed, that the general—almost the universal,—expression of Republican and Independent newspapers in other parts of the Union is one of expectancy that the Republicans of Pennsylvania will take this opportunity and devote the year to their own work. It is recognized everywhere that here the "boss" system has been made most complete, and that here its demolition is most urgently called for. If, by any chance, the present evidences of public purpose should fail,—if, at the end of 1882, it should appear that there has been no real and sincere attack upon the fabric of "boss"-ism,—it will be adjudged, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the failure to seize the opportunity for reform has been quite as discreditable to the political intelligence of the State as the continuance under this degrading and unrepugnant system of government.

That the existing system is degrading and unrepugnant, may be made the subject of a perfect demonstration. The degradation lies in the fact that the people do not formulate and accomplish their own wishes, but are compelled to accept what comes down to them from the "machine" managers. The unrepugnantism is found in the fact, that, while the system of popular suffrage is maintained in name, the power of government is really exercised by a political corporation whose purposes are selfish and against public policy. To such a system, submission is not only discreditable, but it is unpatriotic. The first duty of the citizen is to preserve unimpaired the franchises which our form of government gives him. When he fails in this, he fails in the duty that is highest and most essential. It lies upon him, secondarily, to use his freedom wisely; but, first of all, freedom is to be preserved.

Pennsylvania's system of "boss"-ship in the Republican party has, and has long had, every feature that is most intolerable. It has defied and over-ridden, as in the Harrisburg convention of 1880, the undeniable wishes of the great majority of the party. It has used the forces of the party, as in the Chicago convention, in behalf of an object which the great majority emphatically condemned. It has, after the people had plainly signified their preference, as in Mr. GROW's case, used the machinery of the party to negative their wishes and substitute something altogether different. It has, in the case now under public consideration, announced, nearly a year in advance of the election, a "slate" of nominations for the State, and has used the party machinery to make this forestalling act effective.

These, it is true, are but political acts of wrong-doing, and they cover only a recent period of time. But these alone are sufficient. They are fresh in the public mind. Nothing more flagrant in party history has ever been known than the conspiracy of 1880;



nothing more wanton and more foolish in "machine" annals has been often met with than the displacement of Mr. GROW in 1881; and nothing more offensive to every Republican of courage and independence has been seen in any State than the present audacious announcement of a full ticket of State officers, made up to serve the "machine" purpose and to forestall any free and spontaneous action of the people.

It is to the present instance of "boss"-ism that attention is now directed. It is to this that the steps of duty turn. The work of Republicans now is to place the seal of condemnation most positively upon it. A "slate" has been put up. Let the people repudiate the "slate." Its *personnel*, worthy or unworthy, does not come into view. It is of no consequence who may be upon it. No man can make it good; the worst man could only add a little to its offensiveness. Such a "slate" is the sign and emblem of "boss" rule. It is the precise embodiment of that system which the people must strike down, and it is thrust into their faces at the moment when opportunity is afforded them for the blow. We take it that in Pennsylvania, not less than in other States, they will see what an opportunity they have, and will understand how to perform the duty that now falls upon them. Opposition to "boss" rule is the issue for them in 1882, and the only issue; and a "slate" ticket embodies the issue so clearly and so unmistakably that the wayfaring man must be a fool beyond the ordinary mark of folly who errs at this point.

In the conference about to be held between committees of the two wings of the Republican organization, the whole question which we have thus outlined must be, of necessity, sharply presented. The "slate" ticket, it is believed, has secured a majority of delegates in the approaching party convention of May 10th. But such a ticket, so made, so forced upon the people by the machinery of a political corporation within the party, is intolerable. The committee of Independents will, we have no doubt, so declare. They will say that they make no demand whatever as to candidates, but that they propose the immediate and unconditional restoration to the people of their right of choice. They will point out that the delegates to this State convention are in great part not selected by the people at all, but by small committees in the counties, having little or no popular responsibility. Such a convention is not a proper representative of the party. It must be replaced by a free convention. The "slate" must be taken down. "Boss" rule must yield its control, and this yielding must be positive and precise,—not negative or indefinite. The situation now, is one in which every public consideration is upon the side of re-establishing Republican principles in Pennsylvania, and there is no room for any compromise or surrender of them.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

"THERE have been very few men, even among those possessed of extraordinary talents, who have been so entirely unskilled in the arts that attract popular attention, and have, notwithstanding, become so eminent during their own lives, as was DAVID RITTENHOUSE." So says an article in *Harper's Magazine* for May, by Mr. S. W. PENNYPACKER, one of our most industrious and accurate writers on Pennsylvania subjects in biography and history. Mr. PENNYPACKER has given, in a comparatively brief paper, an interesting sketch of RITTENHOUSE's career, with many correlative details that are entertaining and apposite. RITTENHOUSE belongs to the list of those who deserve more notice than they receive. He was a man far beyond the average. As Dr. RUSH declared, he had, at the age of twenty-four, developed mathematical research to a point that made him the unconscious rival of "two of the greatest mathematicians of Europe,"—NEWTON and LEIBNITZ. Yet for their successes they had been in possession of all the appliances of learning; RITTENHOUSE was a country watch-maker, with scanty education, no literary or scientific surroundings, and had a few books only to aid his native genius.

MR. PENNYPACKER concludes his article with a paragraph expressing regret that in the selection of two representative figures from Pennsylvania for the national art gallery in the Capitol at Washington there had

not been a selection made of RITTENHOUSE and WAYNE, as the "two worthiest sons" of the State. This brings up an old and sore question. Undoubtedly, RITTENHOUSE would much more suitably have represented Pennsylvania than ROBERT FULTON does, and it is very far beyond question that the proper selection as a figure for the Revolutionary period was ANTHONY WAYNE. To our mind, the choice that should have been made for the Colonial period was PENN, himself. But RITTENHOUSE would have done admirably, too; the fitness of his selection, in every essential respect, cannot be denied. The absurd selection of FULTON and MUHLENBERG was one more evidence of the impossibility, under the present system of political control in Pennsylvania, of doing anything in the way of public action on proper grounds and from proper reasons. Had it been simply inquired, as it should have been, who were the two men most honorably conspicuous in Pennsylvania history at the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, there would certainly have been no hesitation amongst intelligent people in designating the half-dozen names from which the choice must be made; while there would have been as little in saying that neither FULTON nor MUHLENBERG belonged to the list. But the State commission that had charge of the business did not approach the subject in this way. As usual, political hugger-mugger and personal favoritism controlled the action; and the result belittles the State and sends to the Capitol two figures that do not represent its history at all.

COLORADO is now to be ranked as one of the States producing and manufacturing iron. Production began last September, when the Colorado Coal and Iron Company put the first of its two furnaces into blast. Manufacture began a fortnight ago, when the same company—having now completed its Bessemer steel-converting works and rail-mill,—made its first drawing of steel rails. The quality of the iron compares favorably with that of the charcoal-iron of the Lake Superior region, and is well adapted to the making of Bessemer steel. All of the materials used in manufacture—ores, fluxes and coke,—are native to Colorado. This new departure affects, not only Colorado and the Rocky Mountain belt generally, but the iron-producing States eastward of the Missouri,—whence, hitherto, the iron supply of this region has been drawn. The cis-Missouri iron-masters must either lose altogether the very profitable trade which they have built up in that portion of the West, or they must establish branch works in Colorado, and so save their trade by following it. In either event, Colorado will be the gainer. Being rid of the heavy tax upon iron and ironware, necessarily imposed by railway carriage of from six hundred to sixteen hundred miles, the people of the State will have more money to spend in development, and will have their facilities for development greatly increased by a home supply of iron. From a Colorado standpoint, the situation now secured is a pleasing one.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION.

IT may be asked—and is asked,—“On what ground does the State assume the control of education at all?” The parent is, in law, still the natural guardian of childhood. Under the civil law, his authority was well-nigh absolute. The common law, until recent years, was almost as decisive. At the present time, legislatures and courts are reluctant to interfere with parental control. No doubt, this is a safe social basis. If the State invade this plenary authority, it must do so because the interests of communal life are greater than those of the family. Humanity has taught us, even to the point of statutory law, that it can never cease its duties to the individual, as he cannot his towards it. Family duties are limited in time and character. A child does not owe obedience to a parent after coming of age. A parent owes nothing but good-will after that time to a child. Such are the naked legal aspects of the case. A parent may even abandon his offspring to the community, and it will undertake his functions.

Since society renders a service and accepts a responsibility so much more continuous and inexorable than that of a parent, it has a right to protect itself from his neglect. If he permit the child to grow up in mental and moral ignorance, the State, under modern conditions of thought, must take it into custody, either by discipline or punishment, to retrieve parental mistakes. Usually, each case involves maintenance. Hence arises the common argument that it is cheaper to educate a child than to support it in an almshouse, a reformatory, or a prison. The argument rests on the assumed premise that an educated person is mentally and morally more able to sustain himself than the ignorant. This position, though controverted, it is not worth while to discuss, since experience proves, what reason would establish, that one acquainted with the conventions of men and the laws of science has more resources for honest usefulness and innocent personal gratification than one ignorant of them. On the low ground, therefore, of expense, and in order to protect the dutiful from burthens imposed by the undutiful, the State may require all children to be educated. It may do this also to secure the prudent or sagacious from responsibilities bequeathed to them by parents incompetent or undeserving.

But this is not half the case. Perhaps it is as far as the popular discussion of the question has yet reached. Men are learning more and



more that society should not only protect its better elements from the impositions of the dissolute and weak, but that it must use all available means to advance its own attainments. As well does Christianity as modern skeptical science insist that the highest good of the community is at once the noblest and the only practical end of mortal life. Compared with the higher standards of conduct, the purer habits of life and the greater energy of action in the community, individual interests are as nothing. Let one suffer that multitudes may be the better. To this maxim men are reconciled by the best impulses of benevolence. Not, therefore, to protect the strong from the weak, or the good from the base, but to lift future generations to a higher plane, may the State interfere with the natural relationships of blood. To be sure, only experience fortified by the strongest reasons should ever overthrow the presumptions of natural duty. But, if these presumptions had not already been overcome, we should hardly be justified in carrying State education to the point it has reached, on the poor conservative ground of protecting the rich tax-payer from the poor or a bachelor from a prolific mother.

Two questions arise which interpenetrate each other in the usual discussions of education, although they are quite separable. One is as to the kind of instruction which should be given; the other is as to the extent to which it should be carried. Advocates of a limited school system, with an apparently unconscious self-contradiction, urge that a child should only be taught elementary principles at the public expense, and these in the most practical way. They claim that the State ought not to burthen itself with the task of giving a scholar's accomplishments to youth, as it has no proper function to furnish young men with the training necessary for polite or professional life. The opinion seems widely to exist, that a college or a university man is a privileged character, receiving an education denied to the masses, and so qualifying himself for especially remunerative pursuits. To do this with the public purse is regarded as thoroughly undemocratic. It is said that the State has no right to afford advantages to the few which are denied to the many. It may be answered, in passing, that the free college or State university does not make any distinction between candidates for admission. Providence does that. It is no fault of the provisions of the State that the child in the primary school does not reach a sheepskin and a degree. With more justice might the courts be considered as established for a privileged class, since, although theoretically open to every citizen, the poor man can only appear in them as a defendant. Penury cannot give impulse to the judicial arm. Would it be fair, then, to argue that the civil courts ought not to be maintained by the State, because the masses of mankind do not need them and never employ them? Their causes are chiefly those of property, and the majority of men are poor. One cannot answer that the pleaders in civil cases pay their own costs, for they do not pay the salaries of the judges; nor will it do to say, that, as property-owners are the tax-payers, they are entitled to court facilities at public expense, for ultimately the taxes are paid by the consumer. If the State ought to withdraw all free facilities for a higher education because they can only be used by a few, much more, for the same reason, should civil and equity courts be abolished. But, rightly considered, the free college is one of the chief means by which advantages, otherwise open only to the wealthy, are made common. Without it, hundreds of youths must see themselves debarred from pursuits and from places of influence and authority, which then remain as the sole possession of the opulent.

It is a strange inconsistency to urge, on the one hand, that the primary and intermediate schools should confine themselves to those elementary studies which are of the greatest practical use, and to object, on the other, to the high school and the university because they introduce their beneficiaries to the higher avocations of life. What are the so-called elementary studies? Reading and writing are purely conventional. The grammar school arithmetic stops at the conventional application of mathematics, with the tables used in the counting-room and the shop. Surely, drill in these rudiments has no other aim than to make the child more pliant and responsive in industrial society. By reading he prepares himself for a readier understanding of his employers' instructions; by writing he can enlarge the circle of his associates; by ciphering he can figure out the commercial value of his work. All this pertains to industry rather than the development of taste, and sensibility, and sympathy. True, a man is a better working animal when his cerebrum goes with his muscle; but the design of such education is the sinew rather than the brain. Stopping at the rudiments of conventional life, it only makes the man a more serviceable slave; it does not emancipate him. It is not alleged that higher education unfits one for usefulness. On the contrary, the very ground of objection to furnishing it by the State is that it lifts a man into such quickness of understanding and largeness of capacity as will command for him more than ordinary remuneration. Surely, it is a solecism to plead for practical education in the lower while denouncing the higher schools because they are too successfully practical.

A common but possibly not a well-considered opinion in mercantile circles must not be overlooked. It is that college-bred men are not adapted to business life. One hardly ever hears it outside of the counting-room; certainly not among the professions, nor in the

branches of applied science. The gist of this opinion, then, may fairly be stated as follows: Advanced education is not conducive to money-making. Stoutly insisting that trained intelligence is useful and practical, we ask: Who, then, reaps the benefit of it? Society? Is it not obvious, that, with a few eminent exceptions, the learned are not paid either in proportion to their investment of time and money in education or to the amount of their labor? But few men who deal with ideas and the higher needs of society are paid as well as men who bring the same grade of adaptation and attainments to bear upon the organization of industry. It is not the inventor, but the manufacturer, not the author, but the publisher, not the statesman, but the collecting-lawyer, not the judge, but the advocate, not the doctor, but the nostrum-maker, not the surveyor or engineer, but the stockbroker, who reaps the largest rewards. Are the inventor, the author, the statesman, the judge, the doctor, the surveyor or engineer, therefore less useful to society? Would it do to eliminate from the community its men of learning, because they are content with other rewards for their toil than those sought by the manufacturers and brokers? The truth is, society needs, and always has done for it, a large amount of service for which no compensation but thanks and a satisfied heart is made. The work must be done before the community knows that it needs to be done. As "gratitude is the expectation of future favors," the beneficent, when their aim is accomplished, may expect but a small return of that coin. Who are they that serve the hospitals gratuitously, that organize and build up schools through days of distrust, that change the moral sentiments of the people, working in obscurity or obloquy, that disseminate critical standards of taste, and so place life on a higher plane of art, that administer great charities and improve their methods, that counsel the blunderers and reanimate the discouraged, but those whose faculties have been disciplined, whose sympathies have been enlarged, and whose opinions have been corrected, by acquaintance with literature and science? Were educated men to be withdrawn from society, its advancement would stop for want of impulse and direction, as if civilization had been overthrown by the Grand Turk.

There is much criticism to be made, no doubt, upon the character of our schools and their methods of instruction. Too often they fail to realize our just expectations. But, before complaint is made concerning the moneys expended in the system of public instruction, would it not be well to ask where the real trouble is? Is it in the method pursued or in the extent of ground covered? These are two distinct things. Money may be wasted on elementary studies and a poor method, while saved in advanced education with a better system. In so far as a prejudice exists against the free high school and college on the ground of cost, that spirit argues ill for the future. One of the greatest drawbacks to efficiency in our public schools is parsimony in their administration. They become mechanical because they have not means enough to make them anything else. School-rooms are overcrowded, the share of many a pupil in his teacher's time is from six to eight minutes a day, the teachers are distracted with too much care and pinched with inadequate salaries, which are begrudged them, and the community complains. The other day, a public journal boasted that the cost of education in its State, per hour of children's time, was as small as in any State in the Union, being nine dollars a year for each child; which figures out about three-quarters of a cent an hour. And yet this State prides itself on its enthusiasm for free schools. Nor is it exceptional in setting up such a test for success. Where or so long as such a criterion exists, what excellence of method or result can be expected? If ever society is to have a worthier standard than economy of expenditure upon the public schools, it will come by the diffusion of higher education among the people. If the State owe the little ones of the primary and intermediate grades an education at all, it owes them a good one. That it will fit itself to render by making higher education accessible to the people. So the high school and college react upon the elementary schools. It is gradually being felt that our Northwestern States, like Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, with others, have laid the foundation of the coming system of education. What they lack in material, in literary atmosphere and in experience, time will bring to them. Their ideals are grand; achievement will not lag far behind. In all of them, the free university is the crown of their system. They have been embarrassed because the people, while proud of the university, with the parsimony too characteristic of our States with respect to education, would not complete the system by grading the public schools thereto. That difficulty is gradually being overcome. Then a genuine and complete American scheme will be developed, and our old communities, loosening, little by little, from their hampering traditions, will follow this example.

Sure it is that society reaps no small benefit from higher education. Its effect is not so much to enrich its recipient as to make him a source of beneficence to the community.

#### A NEWER RENAISSANCE.

IN these days of "revivals," it is well to examine upon what foundations the thing revived rests. Whence springs the inspiration of all true art? Is it not from nature,—the nature that surrounds us from



birth to death, the earth, the sea, the sky, the forms of inanimate and animate things, mountain and valley, glen and cliff, flower and forest, bird and butterfly, four-footed mammal and biped man? Is not this the school to which art should go for a newer *renaissance*? Nature is universal; art but partial. Nature has other objects in view than mere beauty; art has for its object beauty alone. Other objects may be subserved by the material around which the art is thrown; but the object of the art itself is, if it appeal to the eye, beauty; if to any other sense, the equivalent of beauty in that sense. For this reason, art, though it draw its inspiration from nature, need never be a slavish copyist. Nature is the vast storehouse of forms, tints, sounds, whence the artist can draw whatever suits his purpose, whether to weave it around some useful object or to combine it into a purely æsthetic whole, of which he is, humanly speaking, the originator. But what is a "*renaissance*," as commonly understood? Is it not simply a return to paths before trodden, a retrogressive march to a point that has been left behind? Knowledge is progressive, science advances, the secrets of nature are wrested from her; why is it, then, that art looks back, and attempts, in the face of the civilization and refinement of the present day, to revive the art of days long since gone by, instead of putting itself in harmony with science, and, therefore, with nature, of which science, like all true art, is the exponent?

In former ages, the art of the world and the knowledge of the world went hand in hand. All the science of the Ninevite nation is embalmed in its buildings, its history is pictured on its walls, its creed is carved over chamber and portal, its books are its bricks; we may read the whole life of the people from the remains of its art left to us. In hieroglyphic imagery, on pylon, in pyramid, in temple, in tomb, we have the proof that the Egyptian artist knew all the knowledge of his age. From Memphis to many-columned Thebes, by pillared Philoe to the rock-cut Rameses at Ipsambul, we may read at once the art and science of the Egyptians. The Greek poured out his genius upon temple, agora and theatre. All the knowledge of nature that he had was made use of in carved capital and frieze, in statue-filled tympanum and chryselephantine colossus. Drama and lyric verse, music, painting and architecture, were reflections at once of the art, the knowledge and the religion of the age. Then Alexander over-ran the East, and the mixture of nations began, to be carried still further by the conquering Romans, who wedded East to West and spread the same civilization among all the nations around the great inland sea of the Old World. With the mixture of nations came additions to knowledge, a mixture of creeds and arts; yet all was linked together in a Roman bond and stamped with a Roman stamp. Copying there was plenty of; but there was no looking back, no attempt to write, or build, or, still less, dress, in styles of the buried past. The Roman lived in the present, and in the present lived the more or less Romanized nations gathered in under the common government. Each acted upon the other, and ideas were interchanged between them as in modern times. Then came the decline of art and knowledge, as the civilization of Rome went grandly down before the flood of barbarism. Dark, indeed, were the ages of anchorite and monk; of war, and rapine, and murder; of weak despotism in the East and oppressive feudalism in the West; of Saracen and Crusader; of spiritual abjectness beneath the rule of pope and bodily terror of the turbaned Turk. But there was life among the ashes. The tyrant creed enforced by pope, and monk, and bishop, was, after all, the only protection for the people against the lawless power of king, and baron, and knight, all of whom trembled before it. So the Cross conquered, and what little there was of knowledge joined with the artistic faculties of the Christian nations to produce a Christian architecture. Grand cruciform cathedrals, with vaulted roofs and lofty towers, solemn abbey churches, with naves fitted for imposing processions, sprang up on all sides; and their pointed arches and aspiring lines were echoed in the town-halls, and civic buildings, and castles, of the period,—a style full of beauty, as regards architectural design and execution; but the painting and sculpture, however grand in conception, were, from the ignorance of the artists, untrue to nature in their realization.

Soon came the great revival,—the reformation in religion, the revival in art. The remains of Roman art were exhumed, and the artistic world, astonished, fell down, and—copied. The fabric of papal power was endangered and cathedral-building stopped. At first, the copying was not slavish. The artists of Southern Europe interwove their free and graceful fancies with the forms of classic art, and beautiful, indeed, was the early Renaissance. But the school of Palladio and Vitruvius, the school of accurate copyists, arose, and made Italian art an echo of the Roman; and Northern nations threw aside clustered column and pointed arch to copy the Italian idea. In France, there was an early *renaissance* of beauty,—the style of Francis I.; in England there was a mixing of style,—the Elizabethan; but both countries soon froze into icy classicism. Sir Christopher Wren and Mizodones were in England the acknowledged masters of the classical Italian, and they were succeeded by generations of imitators, each generation losing something of the Italian feeling without gaining any fresh fancies to compensate the loss, until art faded entirely in the inanities and boldnesses of the eighteenth century,—a century which witnessed the erec-

tion of most of the old buildings of this country. Architectural and decorative art were, in the eighteenth century, at their lowest ebb. The architects and artists of the period, too ignorantly conventional to go to nature for fresh inspiration, had even fallen too low to copy correctly. This was the age of red brick, square-headed windows, clumsy chimnies, flat ornament, and reedy mouldings. It was the very abnegation of art, the vanishing point of an imitation.

Meantime, manufactures had advanced, science was making progress, and travellers brought back accounts of foreign lands. The ruins of Athens were studied and measured, and a Greek *furor* arose. All that was left of Greek art was connected with the worship or the public life of the Greeks, chiefly the former; so it followed that halls and country-houses, churches and street edifices, must be exact reproductions of Grecian temples. Because the Greek worshipped in a hexastyle hall, the Briton must worship in one; because the Greek set a portico of Ionic columns around his agora, the railway-station of the Briton must be set with similar columns; because the Athenian built the peripheral Parthenon to hold the statue of his presiding goddess, the Briton must encase himself and his household gods in a peripheral country-house. How a Greek of the Periclean age would have laughed to see a three-story house set behind a one-story portico! The Greek mania wore out, and was followed by a second Italian revival, which lent itself better to the requirements of modern life, but soon paled before the rising sun of mediævalism. A revival in ritual, a return of a portion of the English Church in the direction of Romanism, was followed by enthusiastic restoration of ancient churches and erection of modern churches in the Gothic style. Well would it have been had the revival stayed here, or had it been limited to the domain of architecture! Like most imitations, it went too far. Houses were built with traceried windows; but this was too mediæval for comfort, and house architecture settled for a while into the groove of the more suitable Tudor-Gothic, a style which could be studied from many a baronial hall and lordly mansion of by-gone times. The clerical-looking architect, long-coated and white-chokered, vied with the ritualist priest in the endeavor to throw aside the improvements resulting from the progress of science. The mediæval builders had no large sheets of glass on which to paint; so they connected the small pieces with lead, the most pliable and least offensive-looking material they could think of. So the modern architect must have his painted glass figures parted into patchwork by lead lines. The sculptors of mediæval times had no opportunity to study the human form from life,—such a study would have been a sin, as it is still regarded in some quarters; so they cut scraggy and angular forms from the block of stone beneath their hands, but saved the whole from utter unnaturalness by the expression of the face. So modern sculpture, when placed in Gothic buildings, must needs be lanky and angular, also. Time passed on, and shifting modern taste, after running through the gamut of early English, decorated and perpendicular, with an occasional note of French *flamboyant*, pounced down upon the effete style of the eighteenth century as one that had not yet been copied. The uglinesses of the era were styled Jacobian and Queen Anne, and a love for long, reversed curves of wash-stand and sofa-backs, for tall, angular brick chimneys, poor substitutes for Italian campaniles, for small square and diamond panes of glass, and for open fire-places with andirons, set in.

Architecture has stopped at Queen Anne, from which point it must either make a new start or begin again its round of imitation. Decoration is mediæval, sculpture remains principally classical, painting is pre-Raphaelite, poetry is obscure and intense. Where will this round of imitation end,—or, rather, when will it end, and when will our artists study nature as did the Greek, as did the artists of the early Renaissance, and, abandoning all open copyism, infuse into the modern style the essence of the beauty of all the styles? When will art again, as of yore, be in harmony with science? Pre-Raphaelitism arose as a protest against the prevailing classicality of art; but the protestants did not improve painting by copying the simpering saints of Fra Angelico and his predecessors, nor do they approach nature by planting painfully-painted poppies and intrusive daisies in front of a woe-begone maiden meandering through a meadow of dirty green. No doubt but that, amid all this jumble of classic, mediæval, and eighteenth century, with unavoidable modern customs and ideas, much real art is evolved; no doubt but that a love of the beautiful is spreading among classes that, a century ago, did not feel its humanizing power; but for all this we must thank, not the artists, who are enslaved by a dead past, but modern inventions, the outcome of science, that have brought beautiful things within the reach of all, so that a picture is cheaper than a loaf of bread, and even advertisements and paper boxes are covered with adornments that riches could not buy a half-century ago.

The love of art is increasing, lovers of art are multiplying, artists are busy, and their works are reproduced in porcelain and plaster, in engraving and chromo, till all are familiar with them; yet the art is, to a great extent, false art,—false to nature and at war with knowledge. Grandeur is the universe than the gods of the Greeks; other leaves than the acanthus are worthy to be copied; and the honeysuckle is not alone among flowers for its beauty. Mediæval artists would have been glad of sash-windows and large panes of glass, and would have evolved



beauty from them, had they possessed them. That angular and ungraceful figures are not essential to the beauty of the Gothic style, is evidenced by some of the Spanish cathedrals, where sculpture of the Renaissance adorns architecture of florid pointed; for in Spain sculpture felt the effect of the great revival before it extended to architecture.

The time will come. Gradually, the love of science, the love of truth and knowledge, penetrating among the conventionalisms of modern Philistinism and pseudo-aestheticism, will fire the brain of the poet to a bolder and higher flight than was ever inspired by Jupiter, Dion, or Venus, and move the painter to imaginations, that, bearing the stamp of truth, shall far transcend the classicalities and mediævalisms of the contending schools of to-day. The time will come when architecture shall be the expression of all that is best in our knowledge of our own nature and of the world,—when every discovery that tends to human health and comfort, and every production that is useful in human economy, shall be clothed with beauty by the hands of artists whose eyes are fixed upon the present and the future, not upon the past, yet who scorn not to borrow from the past beauties that harmonize with the present. The time will come when the sculptor—who, to his credit, has preferred to be classical, and thus, to some extent, natural, rather than to be mediævalized,—will study from life his accessories as well as his figures, and relieve us from impossible animals and mythic symbols.

The present is an iconoclastic age. Science works hard to find out truth, and finds much. The truth is not wanted by those who dwell in dark places; it wounds the senses of pride and prejudice; but science is ruthless, and cuts down error. The average artist looks back, like the average moralist, upon a beautiful past that never existed, instead of upon a more beautiful future that may exist. After the tearing down comes the erection of the new; the gold is melted to be recast; the caterpillar's seeming death is but the transformation of its tissues into those of the butterfly.

#### CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, traveller, naturalist, philosopher and author, is dead. A mind of restless activity, an intellect of unfathomable depth, a man of the purest and noblest sentiments, has been swept from the ranks of the living. Generations that have learned to revere the master will be followed by generations that will know to mourn over him; for the place that is left vacant cannot now be filled, nor is it likely that it will be filled in the immediate future. Eminent, in his scientific calling, equally as a geologist, botanist and zoölogist, and possessed of unparalleled powers of observation, to which was added a reasoning faculty which, in its appreciation and discrimination of scientific truths, appears to have been incapable of erring, Mr. Darwin has accomplished an amount of work which, in its productiveness, has not seen its equal, either among his associates or his predecessors, and from which the aspiring naturalist may well shrink with astonishment. It has justly been said of one of his works alone,—the "Origin of Species,"—that, even when stripped of its theoretical part, it would still constitute "one of the greatest encyclopædias of biological doctrine that any one man ever brought forth." In the death of this illustrious *savant*, which took place, after a short illness, on the 19th of this month, not only the scientific world loses its proudest representative, but the world at large one of the brightest intellects of this or any other age. It may safely be asserted that no one man since the days of Isaac Newton, or during a period of more than one and a half centuries, more firmly impressed the individuality of his genius upon the progress of modern thought, or more effectually revolutionized the intellectual tendencies of an age, than did Darwin; and it may be fairly questioned whether any person, no matter in what station or calling of life, ever enjoyed a more world-wide reputation than did Charles Darwin at the time of his death.

In the brief space at our command, it is impossible to enter into the minutest details of Mr. Darwin's eventful career; nor can we furnish an analysis of the various discoveries and theories with which his name remains associated. We can merely present such data as may serve to fix the chronology of some of the more important incidents of a life-time extending over a period of seventy-three years. Charles Darwin, a son of Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, F. R. S., and grandson, on the paternal side, of the author of the once famous "Botanic Garden," Dr. Erasmus Darwin, and, on the maternal side, of Josiah Wedgwood, the celebrated pottery manufacturer, was born in Shrewsbury, England, on February 12th, 1809. He received his early education at the Shrewsbury school, under Dr. Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; studied subsequently for two years at the University of Edinburgh, and took his degree of bachelor of arts at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1831. While still in Edinburgh, and when not more than a lad of seventeen years, he had already attracted some notice through certain observations made on the movement of the eggs of *Flustra*, the results of which were embodied in a paper read before the Plinian Society. When, towards the close of 1831, the British Government had organized, under the command of the late Admiral Fitzroy, the "Beagle" circumnavigating expedition, Mr. Darwin's proffer of services to act in the capacity of naturalist to the same was at once accepted, so favorably

had already been recognized the scientific attainments of the intellectually overgrown youth. During the five years' memorable cruise of this vessel, whose explorations extended to regions of the earth's surface which had barely or never been trodden by the foot of civilized man before, Mr. Darwin exhibited a zeal in his pursuits, and a keenness of scientific perception, that would have done honor to a naturalist of thrice his years and experience. Not only did he prove himself to be fully competent to grapple with the various manifestations of physical and biological phenomena that came directly under his observation,—phenomena that embraced almost the entire range of the physical and natural sciences,—but likewise, and to an exceptional degree, with the occult problems that were involved in their existence. No class of facts appears to have been too deep for his powers of investigation, and no class of facts appears to have been deemed by him unworthy of examination. A general account of the observations made during this remarkable voyage, together with a personal narrative, appeared, in 1839, as the third volume of Captain Fitzroy's report, a work which, under its modified and more familiar form of "Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries Visited During the Voyage of H. M. S. 'Beagle' Around the World," has long been considered to hold a place almost unique in the literature of travels, and which has justly been described by a distinguished contemporary as "one of the most graphic, and, at the same time, most philosophic, book of travels that was ever published." The rich harvest of facts gathered from all quarters of the globe, and which has served as a storehouse whence naturalists have been drawing their supplies *ad infinitum*, constitutes the ground-work of those brilliant generations which, nearly a quarter of a century later, convulsed the scientific world.

Mr. Darwin's first labors, after returning to England, were directed toward the elaboration of the zoölogical and paleontological results of the expedition, for the publication of which a Government grant of one thousand pounds sterling had been made by the Lords of the Treasury. The "Zoölogy of the Voyage of the 'Beagle,'" which appeared, in five quarto volumes, between the years 1840 and 1843, is the work conjointly of the naturalists, Darwin, Owen, Bell, Gould, Waterhouse and Jenyns. In 1839, in which year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, Mr. Darwin married his cousin, Emma Wedgwood, and shortly afterwards removed to Down, near Farnborough, in Kent, where, up to the time of his death, he had since resided, devoted "to the care of a large family and the quiet and close investigation of the works of nature." In 1842 appeared an important work on the "Structure and Distribution of Coral-Reefs," in which was formulated the now universally accepted doctrine, that, from the conditions involved in the existence of the reef-building polyps, the broad distribution of their structures over the deepest portions of the oceanic areas must necessarily indicate movements in the earth's crust of the most extensive character, which movements may manifest themselves in one locality as subsidences and in another as elevations. This experimental demonstration on the grandest scale of the present instability of our planet marks an epoch in the history of geological development, and its discovery helped very materially towards cementing the broad outlines of the science that had already been so vigorously sketched out by Charles Lyell and by him placed on a secure foundation. The work on coral-reefs was followed in 1844 by "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," and in 1846 by "Geological Observations on South America," remarkable alike for their perspicuity and breadth of investigation, and which at once elevated the author to the front rank of the geologists of the day. Mr. Darwin is the last of that trio of geologists, which embraced Sir Charles Lyell and Sir Roderick Murchison, who, by their combined labors, may be fairly stated to have made the science of geology what it is at the present day. With untiring assiduity, Mr. Darwin now put himself to the study of the organization and general natural history of the barnacles, a comprehensive group of organisms that had hitherto attracted but comparatively little attention, and, indeed, the exact position of which in the animal series had been but barely determined. The results of his researches were embodied in an exhaustive memoir, entitled "A Monograph of the Cirripedia," (published by the Ray Society in 1851 and 1854,) which, of itself, as has frequently been said, would have ensured to the author a lasting reputation as a philosophic naturalist. In 1859 appeared the "Origin of Species," a work that has been translated into nearly all the languages of civilized nations, and the doctrines enunciated in which have given rise to more discussion and controversy, and, at the same time, have given a greater impetus to the study of the natural sciences, than the teachings of any other scientific work of the century. It has justly been remarked, that, at the time Mr. Darwin first proclaimed the doctrine "that the innumerable species, genera and families of organic beings with which the world is peopled have all descended, each within its own class or group, from common parents, and have all been modified in the course of descent," it was his good fortune to have as his right-hand support the influence of a man whose genius was but little inferior to his own. That Professor Huxley, who has been called the second father of Darwinism, has contributed very essentially—in fact, more than any other person, with the exception of Darwin himself,—towards the dissemination and elaboration of the principles that were destined



to revolutionize the scientific world, there can be no question; but it must not be forgotten that the child had already been born, and, as Professor Huxley has himself beautifully expressed it, he came in only in the capacity of an under-nurse, and for a "share of the storms which threatened even the very life of the young creature." The radical change that has been effected in the minds of scientific investigators during the last twenty-two and one-half years, or in the period that has elapsed since the appearance of the "Origin of Species," may be inferred from the circumstance that in 1859 the number of prominent adherents to the new doctrine could only with difficulty be made to equal the number of fingers to the hands; whereas, at the present day, it would be equally difficult, if not much more so, to discover as many opponents. In face of this unanimity, we may safely concede with Professor Huxley that "evolution is no longer a speculation, but a statement of historical fact. It takes its place alongside those accepted truths which must be taken into account by philosophers of all schools."

Of Mr. Darwin's various other publications, the most important are: "On the Various Contrivances by which Orchids Are Fertilized" (1862), "The Variation of Plants and Animals under Domestication" (1868), "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex" (1871), "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" (1872), "Insectivorous Plants" (1875), "The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants" (1876), "The Effects of Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom" (1877), "The Different Forms of Flowers on Plants of the Same Species" (1877), "The Power of Movement in Plants" (in conjunction with his son Francis, 1880), and "On the Formation of Vegetable-Mould" (1881).

Mr. Darwin was the recipient of both the Royal and Copley medals of the Royal Society, and of the Wollaston medal of the London Geological Society; he was a correspondent of the Institute of France and a member of nearly all the more prominent scientific associations of the world. Of the several sons who have imbibed the father's tastes for scientific pursuits, George (one of the most eminent mathematical physicists of the day, and assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge,) and Francis have attained to enviable fame, both at home and abroad. It may not generally be known that Darwin was a cousin to Mr. Francis Galton, the distinguished author of "Hereditary Genius."

ANGELO HEILPRIN.

#### LITERATURE.

##### JOHN INGLESANT: A ROMANCE.

IN spite of great and evident defects of construction, we must pronounce Mr. Shorthouse's "John Inglesant" (New York: Macmillan & Co.) the novel of the season. None of our recognized writers of fiction have done anything so good since George Eliot's death, although almost any of them could have suggested points to our author which would have saved him from obvious mistakes of method.

The scene of the story is laid in England, France and Italy, in the seventeenth century. *Inglesant* is the pupil of a Jesuit father, who trains him for the uses of the Society during the impending struggle between Anglicans and Puritans, and—which is an absurdity,—dissuades him from actually joining the Roman Catholic Church, on the ground that an intermediate position will add to his usefulness. He becomes a page of the household under Charles I, and takes some part in the civil wars. Charles sends him to take part in the negotiations of Glamorgan with the Irish Parliament of Kilkenny,—the desperate throw of an already beaten gamester. Falling into the hands of the Parliament people by the surrender of Chester, he narrowly escapes death on the scaffold through his refusal to admit the King's complicity with the Irish mission. He is set at liberty, only to become a witness of the murder of his twin-brother by an Italian and to acquire a *vendetta* which colors the rest of his life. He joins the exiled Court in Paris, and is sent into Italy as the representative of Queen Henrietta. Here he joins himself to the retinue of the cardinal whom the election of 1676 makes Innocent XI., aids the Church in getting Umbria from its last duke, marries an Italian lady, and seeks her brother in the midst of the plague at Naples,—a plague which robs him of wife, child, and all remaining kindred,—and, after a time, returns to England and to Protestantism.

In all this course of adventure,—and it is much more stirring than anything we have written would lead the reader to suppose,—the hero lives a double life. Externally, he is a diplomat, a courtier, a man of the world; but, under all this, he is a mystic, gravitating to the society of that class of persons in every country, and finding only among them the companionship and the satisfaction which are essential to him. The reading of St. Teresa's wonderful biography begins the work and discloses him to himself. This brings him into sympathy with good Nicholas Ferrar and his reformed monastery, with Dr. Henry More and the Cambridge Platonists, with Serenus Cressy in the Benedictine monastery at Paris, with Molinos, Petrucci, and the other Quietists in Italy. This also controls his conduct in two of the most striking situations of the book. One is that in which he masters the temptation to seduce the pleasure-loving lady who afterwards becomes his wife. The other is where, having got possession of the man who had killed his brother

and had attempted his own life, he spares his life and devotes him to Christ's vengeance before the altar of a chapel in the mountains. In each case, the inner life of the man lifts him above the ordinary human level and prompts to nobility of action.

It is this element which forms the most peculiar part of the story. The literature of mysticism is one of exceeding interest; but it seldom has been subsidized by writers of fiction. Brooks's "Fool of Quality" is a novel by a mystic, but not about the mystics. Balzac's "Seraphita" is an attempt to weave into this form the speculations of Swedenborg; but Balzac does not understand the Swedish seer, and the novel is a failure. Jung-Stilling's "Theobald the Fanatic" is an equal failure as a work of fiction, but derives some interest from the autobiographical elements it contains. "John Inglesant" is more of a success than any of these. Its author has done a great deal of curious reading and often uses the very words of his historical characters. He has put forward the mystical theories of life and duty as skilfully as is possible in a work of this sort, and he will awaken the average reader's interest in these as could no other writer of our day.

The great defect of the book is that it is a novel with a purpose, and that to this purpose historical truth is sacrificed without mercy. The purpose is to vindicate the Laudian party and its modern representatives, as occupying a sound and safe position between Romanism, on the one side, and Puritanism, on the other, and to present the mystical view of Christian life and doctrine as the one which best harmonizes with this position. The mystic has no sympathy with the Puritans and he is forced to cast off the bondage of the Roman system. As might be supposed, the book is fair to neither Puritan nor Romanist. It presents a puerile and inadequate idea of the great collision of 1640-60. It caricatures Puritan character after a fashion which reminds us of "Hudibras." It ignores the fact that the Laudian theology was almost invariably hard and rational, while, of every ten mystics in England, nine were in the Puritan ranks. On the other side, it presents the Roman Catholics as playing a thoroughly unworthy and Machiavellian part in the struggle, and as ready to make terms with either party for any advantage to themselves. It depicts the Molinist movement in Italy as a revolt against the system of enforced and constant confession,—a view sanctioned, perhaps, by Bishop Burnet's gossiping "Letters from Italy," but not by the documents, nor by such historians of that movement as Scharling and Heppe. On the whole, the book displays the usual faults of that most faulty type,—the novel with a purpose.

Another defect is the crowded and over-eventful plot. There is matter in it for two or three good-sized stories of better distribution. It is true that the book warns us to expect something unusual by claiming to be "a romance;" and that the clumsy, old-fashioned beginning with the discovery of an old manuscript in an out-of-the-way corner of England indicates that the author has studied the older models of fiction rather than the later; it reads as though his studies had ended with Sir Walter Scott. But he goes beyond the old writers in one element; we mean his manner and power in description. The scene on the scaffold in London, where *Inglesant* escapes the block and has a still narrower escape from the mob, is an instance. Another is the picture of the palace in Umbria. Yet another is the picture of the plague, as realistic as though drawn by De Foe. In the dramatic element, the book is well sustained; we know of nothing in modern fiction which surpasses the scene with the assassin in the chapel in the mountains.

DE AMICIS'S "MOROCCO."—Morocco, actually within sight of Europe, is a very far-away land. It is an Oriental dream,—though not geographically a part of the Orient,—out of which come at times stories of revolts and fierce internal wars; and now and then the world learns that one sultan is dead and that another sultan reigns in his place. But these wars and changes do not seem real; if they arouse any sensation at all, it is a vague feeling like that which comes of reading the stories told by *Scheherazade*,—without the pleasing excitement incident to the fact that the narrator may have to choose between a bowl and a bow-string in the morning. It is, indeed, almost the only part of *Haroun's* dominions in which *Haroun* himself would now be a possibility. In the midst of the nineteenth century precision, it still is shadowy, undefined. Tangiers, even, is a mystery; Fez, "the magnificent," is almost a myth.

It is into this land of romantic possibilities that Signor Edmondo de Amicis of late has turned his steps, and the result of his journeying is another delightful book ("Morocco: Its People and Places." Translated by C. Rollin-Tilton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons). This most gracious of Italian writers of travel succeeded, not long since, in making a poem out of Holland; and, having accomplished so surprising an achievement, the materials being considered, there is nothing at all surprising in the fact that he has made now another poem out of Morocco,—wherein the poetic materials lie ready to his hand. In the present instance, the difficulties which he has been compelled to surmount have been precisely the reverse of those overcome in his "Holland;" he has had to contend, not with poverty of romance in the life portrayed, but with an embarrassment of romantic richness,—



not with what could be used, but with what could be rejected. In this respect, his present volume more nearly resembles his charming "Constantinople;" and, as in that, he has shown his skill in grasping the salient features of rich Oriental scenes without distracting his reader's mind by an over-attention to detail. The pictures which he draws stand out clearly, and to gaze upon them is a perpetual delight.

His journey in Morocco, from Tangiers to Fez, and thence back to Tangiers by way of Mechinez, was made under peculiarly favorable circumstances,—under the wing of an embassy sent by Victor Emanuel to congratulate the newly crowned sultan, Muley el Hassan, upon his accession to the throne. Without the protection of a foreign flag, which in turn compelled the protection of the Moorish authorities, the journey from Tangiers to Fez would have been nearly impossible; and the diplomatic connection possessed the further advantage of procuring him admission to the royal palace and presence of the Sultan, and also to a number of state banquets tendered to the ambassador by the dignitaries of the Moorish Court. And what a dreadful disillusion those banquets were! "The Arab dishes, objects of our intense curiosity," he writes, "began to circulate. I tasted the first with simple faith. Great heaven! My first impulse was to attack the cook. All the contractions that can be produced upon the face of a man who is suddenly assailed by an acute colic, or who hears the news of his banker's failure, were, I think, visible on mine. I understood in one moment how it was that a people who ate in that way should believe in another God and take other views of life than ours. I cannot express what I felt, otherwise than by likening myself to some unhappy wretch who is forced to satisfy his appetite upon the pomatum-pots of his barber. There were flavors of soaps, pomades, wax, dyes, cosmetics,—everything that is least proper to be put in a human mouth." Shade of *Bedreddin Hassan*! maker of miraculously excellent cream-tarts, what a melancholy revelation is this! Such being Arabian cookery, who would not envy the *Barber's* sixth brother, not his real feast, but his supposititious feast, with the Barmecide? It is not only in the matter of cookery that Signor de Amicis upsets some of our cherished Oriental ideals. His poet nature leads him to dwell most upon the beautiful side of the life that he finds in this little-known corner of the world; but he cannot, nor does he attempt to, banish altogether its ugly side,—the squalor and filth of the cities, which so sadly mar their beauties; the misery of the people under the despotism which throttles them; the rapacity, the wretched, petty tyranny, the cold-blooded cruelty, of their rulers of all degrees. As to the people themselves, he curtly concludes, and apparently with abundant reason, that "they are a race of vipers and foxes,—false, pusillanimous, cringing to the powerful, insolent to the weak, gnawed by avarice, devoured by egotism, and burning with the basest passions of which the human heart is capable;" in a word, the legitimate outcome of their unhappy environment. All this forms the dark side of his picture, and from a picturesque standpoint the light is strengthened by the judicious counterpoise of shade. But the desire to live in an Eastern palace and be a many-tailed pasha, bred of over-much faith in the delights of Oriental life, as these are set forth in the deceptive pages of the "Arabian Nights," is checked decisively by so veracious a presentment of the serious disadvantages by which Oriental delights necessarily are accompanied.

Apart from the interesting character of its matter, the book exercises a potent charm upon the reader by the singular ease and grace of its style, for which, in this English version, we owe the translator a liberal share of thanks; but the qualification to praise of the translator should be made that nothing short of a high degree of excellence on his part would be tolerable. Signor de Amicis is so perfect a master of his own beautiful language, and so perfectly adapts it to the delicate play of his fancy,—to the expression of a humor at once mellow and refined, to the grave rendering of serious thought, to the graceful presentment of poetic reveries,—that to mar his words would be to mar his work almost as seriously as though its statements of fact and of opinion should be substantially changed. Books of travel, nowadays, are disgustingly common; and, so far as accuteness of observation and correctness of representation are concerned, a good many of them fairly are entitled to respect. But those which also are well written are distressingly few. It is because Signor de Amicis, besides being a good observer and an accurate reporter, is a writer of rare elegance, that he is one of the very few ideal travellers of our times.

HICKOCK'S "PSYCHOLOGY."—The influence of the physical sciences has produced of late years a great change in the methods employed in the study of psychology. The method, first of observation, and then of scientific experiment, has been applied to the facts of the mind as much as to those of external nature. Such a man as Professor Wundt of Leipzig is as strictly scientific in his methods of psychological observation as is Professor Helmholtz in his study of the laws of sound. The new psychologists fall into two classes,—those who lean upon psychology as affording the clue to the right study of mind, and those who insist that the transition from mind to matter is an impossible gulf, and that psychology can find little else than misleading suggestions in the mechanical operations of the physiological sphere. Dr. L. P. Hickock belongs decidedly to the latter school, and the second edition of his

"Empirical Psychology; or, The Science of Mind from Experience," is an admirable though compact exposition of it. Dr. Hickock has shown more promptness and readiness to adapt his method to the new demands of the age than any other American philosopher we know of. The first edition of this work proceeded in the method of the Scotch school, taking as its basis the common consciousness of mankind. The second accepts "asserted scientific experiment" as an equally safe and generally more satisfactory guide, since it enables the student of empirical psychology to carry his study of the facts into higher regions than the flat prairie over which the disciples of Reid and Hamilton roam. The book has been almost wholly rewritten, with the help of President Seelye, and we know of no other, in our American literature of the subject, which deserves to be ranked beside it. (Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.)

THE BEDELL LECTURES.—The fashion of founding theological lectureships seems to be spreading from Europe to America. As we look down the long and dreary series of the Bampton Lectures, enlivened by here and there a really able book, but darkened, also, by such mischievous productions as that of Dean Mansell, we are not moved to felicitate America on the new imitation of the English example. However, the Hibbard Lectureship has given us Mr. Brooks's admirable work on the character of Jesus. We have before us the Bedell Lectures for 1881, delivered at Kenyon College by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. It has for its theme "The World's Witness to Jesus Christ," and is meant to show that to Christianity we owe the beginnings and the development of civilization. The Bishop's rhetoric is easy and flowing; but he has made his task altogether too easy. He has not grappled with the views of history to which the claims of Christianity are antagonistic, and he has said nothing which will be greatly helpful to the Kenyon students in dealing with those who accept these views. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM. A SIMPLE AND PRACTICAL METHOD, ENABLING ANYONE TO LEARN, WITH SLIGHT EFFORT, TO SPEAK FLUENTLY AND CORRECTLY FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND ITALIAN. By Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal. GERMAN. In fifteen parts. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.
- CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. By Clara Erskine Clement. ("American Actor Series.") Pp. 193. \$1.25. J. R. Osgood & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, AS CONNECTED WITH THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE. A PAPER READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF EX-ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS OF CINCINNATI, FEBRUARY 28, 1882. By Jacob D. Cox, Late Major-General, Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps. Pp. 124. \$1.00. Peter G. Thomson, Cincinnati.
- ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881. By Sumner I. Kimball, General Superintendent. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
- DOROTHEA. ("Round Robin Series.") Pp. 314. \$1.00. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- AMERICAN CLASSICS FOR SCHOOLS. HAWTHORNE. Pp. 96. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- A SMALLER HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Josiah W. Leeds. Pp. 305. \$1.00. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. By Henry M. Cist. ("Campaigns of the Civil War," VII.) Pp. 289. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- MEN AND BOOKS; OR, STUDIES IN HOMILETICS. LECTURES INTRODUCTORY TO THE THEORY OF PREACHING. By Austin Phelps, D. D. Pp. 354. \$2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- ARCTIC SUNBEAMS; OR, FROM BROADWAY TO THE BOPHOSUS, BY WAY OF THE NORTH CAPE. By Samuel S. Cox. Pp. 347. \$2.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- MOLINOS THE QUIETIST. By John Bigelow. Pp. 127. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- POTTERY DECORATION UNDER THE GLAZE. By M. Louise McLaughlin. Pp. 101. \$1.00. By the same: CHINA PAINTING: A PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR THE USE OF AMATEURS IN THE DECORATION OF HARD PORCELAIN. Pp. 69. \$0.75. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.
- AMERICAN POLITICS (NON-PARTISAN), FROM THE BEGINNING TO DATE. (Embodying a History of Political Parties, Great Speeches on All Great Issues, the Text of Existing Political Laws, a Tabulated History of American Politics, a Federal Blue-Book, Etc.) By Thomas V. Cooper and Hector T. Fenton. Pp. 1,058. \$5, \$6, \$7. Fireside Publishing Company, Philadelphia.
- AN ECHO OF PASSION. By George Parsons Lathrop. Pp. 230. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- WHITTIER LEAFLETS. For Homes, Libraries and Schools. Compiled by Josephine E. Hodgdon. Illustrated. \$0.60. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- TALES OF THE ARGONAUTS AND EASTERN SKETCHES. By Bret Harte. (Vol. III. of Complete Edition of His Works.) Pp. 486. \$2.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE first bound volume of *The Century Magazine* (November, 1881, to April, 1882,) is a very charming specimen of American book-making in every particular,—and we include, or not, just as the reader pleases, the literary and artistic merit of the contents. As compared with *Scribner's*, which it succeeds, some changes are now

to be particularly noted. The printed page has been enlarged, making the volume contain nearly one hundred pages of matter more than before. The rules between the columns and at the top of the pages have been taken out, leaving a blank space, which defines the columns equally well and precludes the liability of injury to a delicate engraving on the reverse side. The cover is ornamented with a design by Mr. George F. Babb, of New York, and the cover-linings (in which two of Mr. E. Vedder's special designs for the monthly covers are used,) are also by Mr. Babb. We find the gold cloth cover harmonizing nicely with his stamping, and the whole effect is very agreeable. The volume contains fourteen full-page pictures,—portraits of General Garfield, George Eliot, Dr. Holland, W. D. Howells, President Thiers, and others, with three hundred and fifty-six other engravings.

Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have in preparation a new and carefully revised edition of Professor R. E. Thompson's work on "Political Economy." The fact of a translation of the work into the Japanese having been made in Japan last year, was mentioned in these columns a few weeks ago. The same publishers will issue "Three in Norway," by "Two of Them," a story of travel and sporting.

An elaborate German novel, with a large number of characters, a rather involved plot, two or three old-fashioned villains, and a trial scene, is "Count Sylvius," translated from the German of Georg Horn by Miss M. J. Safford. (George W. Harlan, New York.)

Mr. G. P. Lathrop's new novel, "An Echo of Passion," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this week, has a unique cover, designed by his artist brother, Mr. Francis Lathrop, of New York.

Mr. Charles G. Leland, who, after a sojourn of eleven years in London, returned to Philadelphia, two years ago, for a brief visit, remains here, much occupied in the work of introducing art studies into the public schools. Philadelphia, he thinks, as a place where "creature comforts" may be abundantly had, is not surpassed in the world; but London's attraction is its fulness of literary, art and scientific life, making so many pleasant circles for one who can have the *entrée* to them. Mr. Leland, it is well known, has for many years made a special study of the gypsies in the United States and Great Britain, and also in Continental countries, and has now gathered the result of his investigations into a most interesting and instructive volume, which will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. early in May.

Roberts Brothers have nearly ready for publication "The American Irish, and Their Influence on Irish Politics," by Philip H. Bagenal. The author, who is one of the editors of the *St. James Gazette* of London, visited this country last year, in the supposed interest of the British Government, for information and material, and this book is the fruit of his labor. He is an Irishman of the Tory and landlord-government class, and he has written an interesting book, which will create discussion, particularly among those who do not agree with its deductions. The same publishers will also issue at once Mr. Hamerton's "The Graphic Arts." It is a treatise on the varieties of drawing, painting and engraving, in comparison with each other and with nature. In his preface to this American edition, the author says: "The object of the present volume is to show as truly as possible the different kinds of usefulness which belong to the different kinds of graphic arts, without unduly extolling or depreciating any of them. For my part, I love them all, and each of them has in my eyes its own dignity, derived from association with the labors of great men."

Mr. Richard Pigott, a Dublin writer, connected with *The Irishman* and other newspapers, is announced as the author of a work entitled "Personal Recollections of an Irish National Journalist." These cullings from the memory of Mr. Pigott will be received with most reserve where their author is best known.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, it is authoritatively announced in England, will not lecture during his American tour. He was asked to do so, but positively declined.

THE AMERICAN should not have omitted to notice, a week ago, the death of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, which took place in London on the 11th instant. He was fifty-four years old. As one of "the Rossettis" (he was the brother of William M. and Christina), and as one of the founders of that school of letters and art to which Holman Hunt, William Morris and Ruskin have given tone, he had a well-defined and honorable fame. He was almost equally successful in painting and in poetry; as to the latter, it is adjudged that no contemporary exceeded him in the beauty and precision of his sonnets. The Rossettis are children of an Italian scholar who came to England more than forty years ago and became a professor in King's College.

G. W. Harlan, New York, has just issued "The Home-Stretch," a novel of Southern life after the war, abounding in character sketches, white and colored, by S. M. A. C. (Miss M. A. Collins, of Tennessee).

The London *Athenaeum* says: "Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall will issue immediately Mr. Charles K. Salaman's long promised book, 'Jews as They Are,' which has been materially increased since it has been in the press, notably by a study of *Skylock* from a Jewish point of view."

A rumor that Mr. Cross, her surviving husband, had abandoned the idea of writing a biography of George Eliot, is corrected by the London *Athenaeum*,—which had itself mentioned the rumor.

Messrs. Bradley & Co., Philadelphia, are the publishers of a large steel engraving, by John Sartain, of Schussele's famous painting, (in the Joseph Harrison collection,) "The Iron-Worker and King Solomon." It is a fine work, and of especial interest to members of the Masonic fraternity, one of whose favorite traditions the picture embodies.

The latest "Round Robin" novel, "Dorothea," chronicles a love episode amid the surroundings of the great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. It is, on the whole, a very good story. (J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.)

Professor Anderson, who is making the translations of Björnsterne Björnson's novels, has just added to the three heretofore published "The Fisher-Maiden." It is a dramatic portrayal of the experiences of a fisher-girl, *Petra*, who becomes in the end an actress, and there are scenes and situations in it that are very effective, indeed. We pronounce it decidedly one of the most important of the series of translations thus far presented. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

Colonel W. H. Gilder, the *Herald* correspondent, whose journey across the wilds of Siberia, with the news of the burning of the "Rodgers," has attracted general attention, is the author of "Schwarka's Search," an account of the Arctic expedition in quest of Franklin relics, on which he served as second officer.

## ART NOTES.

THE death is announced of Bertall, one of the best known of French illustrators. Like "Cham" and André Gill, he came of an ancient stock, and his real "style and title" were Charles Albert, Vicomte d'Arnoux and Comte de Limoges Saint-Saëns. He was born in 1820, and in the forms of art to which he devoted himself—caricature and book-illustration,—he had few equals.

The bronze statue of Sebastian Bach by Professor A. Donndorf will be finished sooner than was anticipated. It is to be placed at the foot of the Wartburg, and to be unveiled, in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Sebastian Bach's birth, in 1885.

The trustees of the British Museum have purchased, for the sum of one thousand pound sterling, a large number of drawings by John Doyle, the caricaturist, generally known as "H. B."

A picture by Alma Tadema, the meeting of Antony and Cleopatra, which had been expected at this year's exhibition of the British Academy, will not be ready. The hope is added, however, that the smaller and very powerful and brilliant new version of the artist's "Claudius" may appear in public this year at the *salon* of the Academy. Some special interest is taken in a picture that will be at the Academy exhibition, by Edwin Long, R. A. It has been suggested by the line in the fifth chapter of Judges,—"Why do his chariots stay?" The mother who makes, in the anxiety of one waiting, the inquiry thus formed, sits, in Mr. Long's picture, within sight of the road that leads homeward, and watches the road, as yet empty. The sentiment of most anxious waiting—of a waiting already far too prolonged,—is expressed with complete force, both in the face and attitude of the principal figure, and it is expressed again, or echoed, in the faces and gestures of the women who wait with her.

The exodus of artists to Europe this year will be unprecedented, and American studios will be represented in every part of the Continent. This fact furnishes a suggestive commentary on the prosperity attained by the fine arts during the past year or so. E. A. Abbey, best known by his magazine illustrations, will probably visit Denmark, in company with R. Swain Gifford and Alfred Parsons; while F. Hopkinson Smith, the well-known water-color painter, will spend the summer in Spain and Portugal, visiting all the principal cities, but devoting particular attention to Seville, Toledo and the Alhambra. His impressions in black and white, and the narrative of his experiences, will probably appear in *Harper's Monthly*.

## DRIFT.

—A Roman tower discovered in the Sablon quarries, in Lorraine, has been partially unburied and searched to the depth of about five metres. The walls are in a good state of preservation, being constructed of white stone and held together by a fine red cement harder than the stone itself. A number of interesting relics have been found amongst these ruins.

—Nine massive Norman coffins have been discovered under the floor of the chapter-house of Bristol Cathedral. The sculpture upon the covers of some of them, although very old and somewhat rude, is exceedingly interesting. The most interesting of the number has been carefully preserved, and now stands in the vestry. The lid is at least seven hundred years old.

—Professor Frim, *à propos* of the suggested canonization of Balthazar Gerard, the assassin of William the Silent, has made some interesting communications to the Royal Academy of Amsterdam. Gerard, under torture, confessed that cupidity had inspired his action; but Professor Frim agrees with most historians in regarding him as inspired chiefly by fanaticism.

—The difficulty of respiration which affects animals as well as men suddenly removed from plain or champaign country to lofty mountain regions, says the *Lancet*, is well known, whilst after residence in such regions for some time the system seems to accommodate itself to the new conditions. The recent observations of M. Paul Bert afford to some extent an explanation of this; for he has shown that the blood of the natives of elevated regions, and the blood of animals acclimatized to such regions of low barometric pressure, is characterized by having an unusually great capacity of absorption for oxygen, much greater than the blood of animals living at the level of the sea, and this is due to the greater richness of their blood in hæmoglobin. They have, therefore, a greater area for the storage of oxygen, which may be drawn upon for the usual metabolic changes of the body, and for that extra call for oxygen which is involved in the performance of violent muscular efforts.

—The proceeds of the festivities on the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's death will in Vienna be devoted to the erection of a monument in his honor.

—An Iphigenia trilogy has been performed in Cologne, consisting of Schiller's version of "Iphigenia in Aulis," Wilbrandt's version of Sophocles's "Electra," and Goethe's "Iphigenia in Tauris."



—During the twenty-one years ending with 1881, 10,021 medical diplomas were awarded in France. Of this number, 7,566 were bestowed by the Paris Faculty of Medicine.

—The Russian Geographical Society is drawing up a programme for the systematic study of the glaciers of the Caucasus. The Alpine Club of Tiflis is to undertake the work.

—Nine cases, representing a portion of the fruits of Mr. Hormuzd Rassam's recent researches near Babylon, have arrived in London. The tablets which they contain are for the most part small, and, either whole or in a fragmentary condition, are estimated to reach about five thousand in number. The texts on the tablets are large beyond precedent, as compared with the size of the object on which they are inscribed. The new importation, so far as it has been investigated, consists chiefly of trade documents and largely of contracts for the sale or supply of corn and other agricultural products. They are dated about the middle of the seventh century before Christ, and are from the site of the ancient Sippara.

—Madame Adam's *Nouvelle Revue* has made a hit by having the publication of a hitherto unknown poetical work by Bossuet, comprising translations into French verse of fragments of the "Son of Solomon," accompanied by reflections on the text, also in verse, at the end of each section. This poem forms part of a series, entitled "Poésies Chrétiennes," the manuscript of which has been discovered in the National Library by M. Louis Ménard, whose researches into the life and writings of the famous Bishop of Meaux have already brought to light numerous unpublished works of the great theologian. Bossuet's poetry was not written for publication. He, himself, said: "I only write verse by chance, and in order to provide myself with holy amusement, moved by an impulse of which I am not the master." Bossuet's nephew, the Bishop of Troyes, obtained permission to publish the "Poésies Chrétiennes," but abandoned the idea, possibly on account of the thinly-veiled sensuality of the verses, especially noticeable in the "Song of Solomon."

—It is stated that Fr. Warnecke, in the course of some heraldic investigations as to Lucas Kranach, has attempted to find out the date when the Germans began to use "von" as a word implying the nobility of the name of which it forms a part. This equivalent to the French "de," according to Herr Warnecke's inquiries, was not in use until 24th November, 1634, when it occurs in a patent of nobility granted to a certain Daniel Landslutter, "von Alters, Rittereyssen genannt." Hence, if these researches may be regarded as conclusive, the prenominal distinction between the titled and the untitled class is only two centuries and a half old.

—In order to guard as far as possible against the danger of fire, the authorities of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris are about completely to isolate that building, with its valuable manuscripts and books, from the surrounding houses. The cost of this measure will be three million, two hundred thousand francs. Many occupiers of houses in the Rue Vivienne and the Rue Colbert will be compelled, in consequence, to quit their residences in July next, when the work will be carried out.

—Concerning a recent important book-sale in London, the *Academy* remarks: "The most noteworthy event of the Overy sale, at which a number of English poetical and dramatic rarities, mostly in poor condition, were disposed of, was the competition for the first and third Shakespeares, both of which fell to Mr. Quaritch, at prices which clearly show that copies of the folios will rise in time to a fabulous value. The set of quarto reprints (by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips,) was acquired by the same purchaser for one hundred and seventy-six pounds sterling."

—The followers of Swedenborg have been annoyed by the statement in the libretto of "La Damnation de Faust," that the chorus of lost souls and demons is taken from "the language that Swedenborg called the infernal language, and which he believed to be in use amongst the demons and the damned." The note containing this statement appears to have been added by the editor after the death of Berlioz. Certainly, there appears to be no warrant for ascribing the gibberish of the "infernal chorus" to the famous Swedish seer.

—Lacustrine relics still continue to be found in the Lake of Constance. At Ermtingen, a rich discovery of bronze weapons, pottery, and images of gods, has been made. At Arbon, a new Lacustrine station, the foundations of a Roman watch tower and a paved causeway have been laid bare by the falling of the lake. It would thus appear that the normal level of the Bodensee is considerable higher now than at the time of the Roman occupation.

## FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, April 27.

THE stock markets have been extremely dull for the past week. Speculation on the "bull" side remains completely checked and discouraged, and, while the pressure on the other side has been strong, still there is a hesitancy to sell stocks "short" at much lower figures. Some disposition is shown by outside parties to come in and buy when prices fall off materially; and this has been the principal source of relief from complete stagnation. The liquidation of the speculative accounts has released large amounts of funds in the principal money centres. It is also found that the requirements for legitimate trade are not larger, and that there is but a moderate disposition to set on foot new enterprises. All these circumstances combine to make money "easy" for the present.

The following were the quotations at the close in New York yesterday: New York Central, 126½; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 36¾; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 102¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 128¾; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 139¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 35¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾;

Western Union, 82¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 112¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 121; New Jersey Central, 68¾; Delaware and Hudson, 104¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 118; Michigan Central, 80¾; Union Pacific, 111¾; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 28; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 51½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 84½; St. Paul and Omaha, 36¾; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 100; Louisville and Nashville, 74½; Kansas and Texas, 30; Nashville and Chattanooga, 60½; Denver and Rio Grande, 60½; New York, Ontario and Western, 25¾; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 52; Mobile and Ohio, 23; Erie and Western, 27½; Canada Southern, 48½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 10½; Manhattan Elevated Railway, 46; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 88¾; Central Pacific, 88¾; Missouri Pacific, 88¾; Texas Pacific, 38¾; Colorado Coal, 50¾; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 40; Ohio Central, 14¾; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 28¾; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 47; Rochester and Pittsburgh, 28½; Memphis and Charleston, 50; East Tennessee, 11; East Tennessee, preferred, 19¾; Richmond and Danville, 110.

The following were the closing prices (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday: Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western Railroad, 16¾; Northern Pacific, preferred, 77¾; Northern Pacific, common, 39; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 61; Pennsylvania Railroad (buyer 3 days), 61¾; Reading Railroad (buyer 3 days), 28¾; Lehigh Navigation (seller 60 days), 39¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 60¾.

There is no material change in the prices of United States securities. The long four per cents. are a shade weaker than a week ago, while there is rather more demand for the continued three and a half per cents. The following were the closing quotations in New York yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881, continued at 3½,	101¼	101½
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3½,	102	102½
United States 4½s, 1891, registered,	116¼	116½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,	116¼	116½
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	121¾	121¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	121¾	121¾
United States currency 6s, 1895,	132	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	134	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	136	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	138	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	140	

The statement of the New York banks on the 22d showed a further very large increase (\$4,093,400.) in surplus, making the amount held in excess of legal requirements \$9,049,550. The following are the principal items in the statement, given comparatively:

	April 15.	April 22.	Differences.
Loans,	\$312,648,200	\$309,688,400	Dec. \$2,959,900
Specie,	61,225,600	64,135,000	Inc. 2,909,400
Legal tenders,	16,568,900	18,252,400	Inc. 1,683,500
Deposits,	291,353,400	293,851,400	Inc. 1,998,000
Circulation,	20,007,000	19,366,800	Dec. 640,200

The banks of Philadelphia also showed an increase, but of small amount, in reserve. Their statement contained the following chief items:

	April 15.	April 22.	Differences.
Loans,	\$74,706,451	\$74,911,616	Inc. \$205,165
Reserve,	17,953,817	17,893,825	Dec. 59,992
Deposits,	51,380,344	51,958,231	Inc. 577,887
Circulation,	10,170,980	9,941,375	Dec. 229,605
Clearings,	60,105,793	59,575,140	Dec. 530,653

There were only inconsiderable shipments of specie from New York during last week; \$163,600 in silver bars went to London and \$5,500 in gold to Central America.

Much interest is now taken in the probable action of the national banks as to the bonds held as basis for their circulation. They have not, as yet, been large purchasers of the four per cent. bonds. The following table gives the several classes of bonds held as security for circulation on January 1st, March 1st and April 1st:

Description of bonds.	January 1.	March 1.	April 1.
Currency sixes,	\$3,486,000	\$3,611,000	\$3,646,000
Five per cents.,	194,000	174,000	174,000
Four and a half per cents.,	32,286,650	32,134,850	32,303,850
Four per cents.,	91,924,600	92,741,150	93,315,950
Fives extended at 3½,	192,318,850	195,689,000	199,188,900
Sixes extended at 3½,	51,482,000	46,252,700	41,272,000
Total,	\$371,692,100	\$370,602,700	\$369,900,700

In reference to the complaints made by English manufacturers of cotton goods, and reported by the United States consuls, concerning the fraudulent packing of sand in American cotton bales, the New York Cotton Exchange, after investigation, has made a report which denies any fraud, and states that the large amount of sand discovered is due to the wet season of 1880 and the dry and windy season last summer. It is claimed, that, as cotton is sold on sample, which clearly reveals its quality and condition, the purchasers of the sandy cotton, having every opportunity to judge of its true character, have no just occasion for complaint.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie for March, 1882, as compared with the same month in 1881, shows an increase in gross earnings of \$67,989, an increase in expenses of \$451,413, a decrease in net earnings of \$383,424. The three months of 1882, as compared with the same period of 1881, show an increase in gross earnings of \$463,232, an increase in expenses of \$1,057,734, a decrease in net earnings of \$594,502. All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for the three months of 1882 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of \$75,034, being a decrease, as compared with the same period of 1881, of \$995,684.

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